



### February Issue for Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter





I hope your New Year is off to a good start! Am I the only one or does it seem like time flies anymore? My January was filled with conferences. It was good to see Owen County producers at the Fruit and Vegetable Conference and the Cattlemen's Convention. These are great opportunities for producers to learn and network with others.

In this issue, you will find we have several opportunities coming up. If you plan on attending the Analyzing your Horse's Hay program, stop by before hand and borrow our hay probe so you can collect a sample and get your results before this program.

Cattle breeding season, for some, is just around the corner. Now is a good time to have a breeding soundness exam (BSE) conducted on your bull. This will ensure you have time to find a replacement before the breeding season begins. On March 23 we will be offering a BSE clinic at United Producers Inc. If you attend, the two educational classes the week prior you will receive a discounted rate at BSE clinic.

Don't forget to mark your Calanders for April 4th. That evening we plan to have our Ag Funding Workshop where we plan to discuss various funding resources and the changes to the cost-share program. Fingers crossed, applications for the CAID Cost-share will be available that evening.

I'm looking for a few producers that would be interested in growing produce in black plastic (similar to the hemp fields in the area) and possibly hosting a field day. If you would be interested, please reach out!

As you're getting spring fever, don't forget to take a soil test and reach out if you have any questions!

Kendal Bowman Agriculture & Natural Besources Agent

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources Family and Consumer Sciences 4-H Youth Development Community and Economic Development MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

abbastional programs of Entrudy Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social sentus and will not discribinate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, escual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregramor, martial assuns, genetic information, age, veteran stansit, by the content of the properties of the prop







NOTE: The registration period for this program is the month of February, and all registration must be done online at <a href="http://www.kyagr.com/consumer/nuisance-weed-spraying-program-application.aspx">http://www.kyagr.com/consumer/nuisance-weed-spraying-program-application.aspx</a>. This program consists of weed spraying demonstration plots. The department will provide the sprayer and enough chemical for the treatment of 10 acres of agricultural land or 100 gallons of spot spraying mix to be used on agricultural land. The department's representative will demonstrate proper mixing and application techniques. A number of nuisance weeds can be treated under this program depending on the needs of the participant. This program is limited to broadleaf weeds.

Broadcast Spraying demonstration plots consist of:

- 10 acres of agricultural land will be treated with chemical provided by the department
- Application is performed with a two-wheeled trailer type sprayer equipped with boomless nozzles

If additional chemical is provided by the participant, an additional 10 acres can be treated Spot Spraying demonstration plots consist of:

- 100 gallons of broadleaf chemical mix which is applied until sprayer is empty
- Application is performed with a two-wheeled trailer type sprayer equipped with a handheld spray wand used by the tractor operator

If additional chemical is provided by the participant, an additional 100 gallons can be sprayed For each demonstration:

- The participant must provide water source
- The participant must provide tractor and operator
- All chemical products must be labeled and the product label will be strictly followed

A maximum of 7 participants per county

This program is designed to target weeds that have a negative impact on the participant's agricultural production. There will be an annual online application period to participate in this



There is an unsung hero in the agriculture world. A hero that we all rely on, but that does not get the credit they deserve. That hero is the farm store.

They come in many different shapes and sizes and most every small farming community has one. As an oasis of commerce, they serve as a vital hub of booth supplies and knowledge for local producers.

Owen County is blessed to have an excellent Southern States Coop. Located on 7 acres at the north end of Owenton sits "our" farm store. This Southern States location was established in 1949 and has been continually serving its customers for the past 75 years. For half of its existence it has been managed by John Layton, who after 39 years of service retired at the end of January. John has been a wonderful person to do business with. Besides being attentive to our ever changing needs, he has always been helpful, always kind, and always smiling. I know that his leadership and service to the agriculture community will continue to have impacts for years to come.

John is leaving the reins to a very capable team. Waiting to greet you at the "back

counter" is Jeff Satchwell, Assistant Manager, and Ken Gainnes, Department Manager. These gentlemen assist the 4,000+ producers the store serves in getting products and services to your farm in a timely manner. These men provide the knowledge that ensure that producers are using the correct products and rates on everything from row crop inputs, livestock nutrition, or fertilizer recommendations for either.



Without the Owenton Southern States we would not be able to efficiently run the Eden

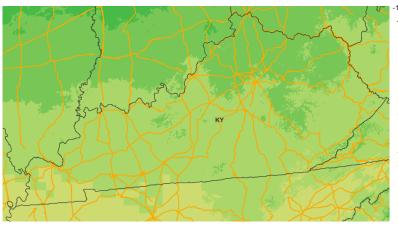
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Shale Farm. They have been serving the Eden Shale Farm since our inception in the mid 1950's, and still today they are pivotal in our daily operations. When asked what the most rewarding part of his job has been, John replied without hesitation through his always present smile, "The people. I have always enjoyed serving our customers."

# **Zones Updated**

The USDA has just released its updated plant hardiness zone map for the United States. This new map is based on 30-year averages of the lowest annual winter temperatures and aims to provide guidance on what perennial plants will likely survive winter low temperatures in different parts of the country. There are several updates for 2023. There are now two new zones (12 and 13) that only appear in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. More significantly the new map now includes more recent

data from 1991 to 2020 as compared to the 2012 map, which used data from the 1970s only up until 2005. The map now includes data from many more weather stations as well – from 7,983 for the 2012 map to 13,412 in the newest version. This means that it is more precise and accurate than ever, and it also contains the much more recent weather data.



#### -30 to -25 -34.4 to -31.7 -25 to -20 -31.7 to -28.9 -20 to -15 -28.9 to -26.1 15 to -10 -26.1 to -23.3 -10 to -5 -23.3 to -20.6 -5 to 0 -20.6 to -17.8 6b 0 to 5 -17.8 to -15 5 to 10 7b -15 to -12.2 10 to 15 -12.2 to -9.4 8a 15 to 20 -9.4 to -6.7 20 to 25 -6.7 to -3.9 25 to 30 -3.9 to -1.1 30 to 35 -1.1 to 1.7 35 to 40 1.7 to 4.4 40 to 45 4.4 to 7.2 45 to 50 7.2 to 10 50 to 55 55 to 60 12.8 to 15.6 15.6 to 18.3 60 to 65 18.3 to 21.1

Temp (F) Zone Temp (C)

1a

2a

-51.1 to -48.3

-48.3 to -45.6

-45.6 to -42.8

-42.8 to -40

-40 to -37.2

-37.2 to -34.4

-60 to -55

-55 to -50

-50 to -45

-45 to -40

-40 to -35

-35 to -30

#### A Warming Trend, But It's Complex

Interestingly, about half the country is seeing a half-zone increase in hardiness zone. In the USDA's recent press release, they stress that the change in hardiness zones is "...not necessarily reflective of global climate change because of the highly variable nature of the extreme minimum temperature of the year, as well as the use of increasingly sophisticated mapping methods and the inclusion of data from more weather stations." Additionally, they note that "These national differences in zonal boundaries are mostly a result of incorporating temperature data from a more recent time period," suggesting that despite using a very limited measurement (the 30-year average of the annual lowest single temperature for a given place), it is still showing an increase in the average of the low temperatures for much of the country.

#### What The New Map Shows, And What It Doesn't

The evidence is clear that a changing climate is upon us, but it's important to make a distinction between short-term weather data that often has significant variability and long-term climate trends, which are only understood by analyzing an immense amount of data from decades or even centuries. The purpose of the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map is limited in scope and thus only incorporates a limited amount of data from a relatively short 30-year period. While we may see the signs of climate change in a data set such as what goes into the hardiness zone map, it is far too limited to make more sweeping claims about general climate trends.

#### Global Climate Change and What We're Seeing in New Hampshire

One thought-provoking visualization that depicts how global temperatures are rising was released by NASA and shows global average temperatures using data from 1880-2022. This incorporates significantly more data than the hardiness zone map and is a stark illustration of how climate change is affecting temperatures over a long period of time and on a global scale. Here's a link to that graph. For a more in-depth look at how climate change is affecting New Hampshire specifically, we recommend reading the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information 2022 State Climate Summary. This report provides a comprehensive picture of how temperatures and annual precipitation have been increasing over the past century in our state.

\*\*Credit Sean O'Brien\*\*

#### MANAGING MUD: STRATEGIES FOR RECLAIMING DISTURBED AREAS

Hoof damage from livestock during the winter months can result in almost complete disturbance of desired vegetation and soil structure in and around heavy use areas. Even well-designed hay feeding pads will have significant damage at the edges where animals enter and leave. Highly disturbed areas create perfect growing conditions for summer annual weeds like spiny pigweed and cocklebur. Weed growth is stimulated by lack of competition from a healthy and vigorous sod and the high fertility from the concentrated area of dung, urine, and rotting hay. The objective of this article is to describe two approaches to revegetating these areas.



Regardless of the reclamation strategy that is employed, it is important to create an environment that will allow seeds to germinate quickly and uniformly, resulting in rapid canopy closure. This will help to inhibit weed seeds from germinating. Creating this environment starts with making sure that soil fertility is in the medium to high range, soil pH is 6.0 to 6.4, and preparing a fine, but firm, seedbed.

#### Plant cool-season grasses and legumes.

The first strategy is to seed cool-season grasses or a mixture of grasses and legumes in the spring. While this is commonly done, results are usually less than spectacular in most years. Seedings are normally delayed until late spring or early summer. Consequently, seedlings do not have time before the hot summer months set in. The second reason is that summer annual weed pressure is usually very high. Summer annuals weeds like foxtail, goosegrass, spiny pigweed, cocklebur, and others actively compete with cool-season seedlings for light and water, often causing stand failures.

If a spring planting of cool-season grasses and legumes is attempted, there are several things that can be done to enhance, but by no means guarantee, success. These are listed below.

- Plant adapted forage species. Plant forages that are well adapted to Kentucky and the soils and drainage found on your farm. Tall fescue, red clover, and ladino clover are, by far, the best adapted and most versatile forage species for pastures in the Commonwealth. If this area is disturbed again, then investment in novel endophyte tall fescue varieties is not recommended. Information on the best adapted varieties for Kentucky can be found on the University of Kentucky Forages webpage.
- Consider leaving legumes out of the mix. While legumes are an important part of grassland ecosystems, herbicide
  options for controlling weeds in grass-legume mixtures are limited. Leaving legumes out will allow you to apply
  selective herbicides to control broadleaf summer annual weeds. For specific herbicide recommendation, you can
  visit with your local Extension Agent.
- Use the high end of the recommended seeding rate. Seeding rates are normally given as a range (Table 1). For spring seedings, make sure and use the high end of this range. Rapid canopy closure is critical to suppressing summer annual weeds.
- Plant as early as possible. Spring seeded cool-season forages should be planted starting in early to mid-March. Early
  plantings will have more time to emerge and form a canopy that can shade summer annuals weeds. Early planted
  grass seedlings will also have additional time to develop a root system that can sustain the new planting during the
  summer months.

- Plant in two directions. If drilling, cut seeding rates in half and plant in two directions. This will aid in obtaining quicker canopy closure, helping to reduce the germination of weed seeds.
- Use a shallow seeding depth. Small seeded cool-season forages should not be planted deeper than ½ inch. Make sure to check and recheck your seeding depth.
   Seeding deeper than ½ inch will delay emergence, result in uneven stands, and in many cases cause complete stand failure.
- Control broadleaf weeds in cool-season grasses. Once seedlings have four collared

Table 1. Seeding rates for perennial cool-season forage species planted ALONE or in a MIXTURE.

| Species                    | Seeding Rate (lb/A) |              |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
|                            | Alone               | In a Mixture |  |
| Tall fescue                | 20-25               | 10-15        |  |
| Orchardgrass               | 15-20               | 6-8          |  |
| Perennial Ryegrass         | 20-25               | 10           |  |
| Kentucky Bluegrass         | NR <sup>†</sup>     | 4-6          |  |
| Red clover <sup>††</sup>   | NR                  | 6-8          |  |
| White clover <sup>††</sup> | NR                  | 1-2          |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>NR, not recommended

leaves, some herbicides can be applied. Always consult and follow label directions. For the most up to date information on using herbicides on new seedings, contact your local Extension Agent.

Clip or flash graze new stands. Summer annual weeds compete very aggressively for light, water, and nutrients
with cool-season grass seedlings. If not controlled, plantings will likely fail. The most effective control of
competition is to flash graze paddocks before weeds get well established. Flash grazing is accomplished by placing
a large number of animals in small areas for a short period of time. This reduces selective grazing and increases
grazing uniformity.

#### Plant warm-season annual grasses

The second strategy involves planting a summer annual grass in late spring or early summer. This strategy has a much higher probability of success than planting cool season grasses in late spring. Summer annual grasses, especially sorghum-sudangrass or sudangrass, have very rapid emergence and canopy closure. This will prevent summer annuals weeds from germinating and provide forage for grazing or harvesting during the summer months (Figure 2). Perennial cool-season grasses can then be reseeded under more ideal conditions in late summer or early fall.

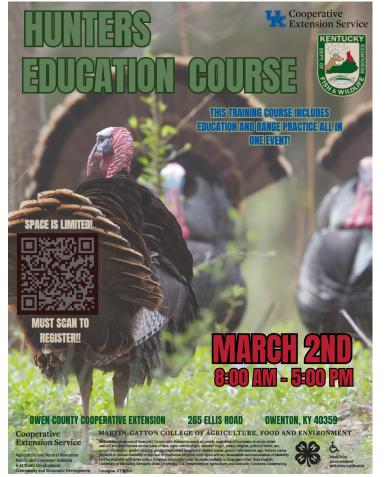
#### The following tips will help to enhance your chances of success when using warm season annual glasses.

- Plant adapted summer annuals species. Always plant forages that are well adapted to Kentucky and the soils and conditions on your farm. Summer annuals that can be used to reclaim hay feeding areas include sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass, pearl millet, and crabgrass. A description of these species can be found in AGR-229, Warm Season Annual Grasses in Kentucky.
- Use the high end of the seeding rate. Seeding rates are normally given as a range. (Table 2). Make sure and use the high end of this range. Even with summer annuals, rapid canopy closure is critical for reducing unwanted weed competition.
- Plant after soil warms. For summer annual grasses to germinate and rapidly emerge, soil temperatures at planting should be at least 60 degrees F. This should allow plenty of time to let hay feeding areas dry out and to get them smoothed up prior to planting. If there is a delay in planting the summer annuals after final tillage, it may be a good idea to do one more pass of light tillage to disturb any weed seedlings that may have germinated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>††</sup>Do NOT include red and white clover if herbicides will be used to control broadleaf weeds.

- Control broadleaf weeds. Once warm-season annual grasses are established, some herbicides can be applied to
  control summer annual broadleaf weeds. If cool-season perennials are to follow in the fall, make sure and check the
  label for reseeding restrictions prior to application. Always consult and follow label directions. For more information
  on using herbicides on summer annual grasses, contact your local extension agent.
- Grazing summer annual grasses. Allow taller growing summer annuals like sorghum-sudangrass and pearl millet to
  reach a height of 18-24 inches before grazing and stop grazing at 8-10 inches. Regrowth can be stimulated be
  applying 40-60 lb N/A after each grazing but the last. Crabgrass can be grazed once it reaches a height of 6 to 8
  inches. Cattle should be pulled off once it has been grazed to a height of 3 to 4 inches. Detailed management
  recommendations on for individual summer annual species can be found in AGR-229, Warm Season Annual Grasses
  in Kentucky.
- Haying summer annual grasses. Allow taller growing summer annuals to reach a height of 30 to 40 inches before mowing. This will optimize yield and forage quality. If regrowth is desired, do not mow closer than 6 inches. Apply 40 to 60 lb N/A after each cutting, but the last. Crabgrass should be cut for hay at the late boot-stage. Care should be taken to not mow crabgrass closer than 3 to 4 inches. With the taller, thicker stemmed species, a crimping mower-conditioner will help the crop dry to safe baling moistures, although this may take some time. Ideally, summer annuals should be conserved as chopped silage or baleage.
- Reseeding cool-season grasses in the fall. Pastures with summer annuals should be sprayed with a non-selective herbicide in late summer to control any remaining summer annual grass and any weeds that have germinated. Use a no-till drill to plant cool-season grasses into the killed pasture area. More information on forage establishment





# Did you know there was an Extension-created app for all your garden planning needs?

SOW is a free app based on the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension's publication "Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky." The app has three main sections: My Garden, Journal, and Library. The library currently has information and photos of about 36 popular home garden vegetables.

You may sort the vegetables alphabetically, by harvest date or by planting date. Clicking on a vegetable in the library will open information about that vegetable, including estimated days to harvest, expected yield, plant spacing, planting depth, soil pH range and average number of plants per person you need to include for a good harvest.

Download the app today and get





# **2024 EASTERN KENTUCKY FARMER CONFERENCE**

https://tinyurl.com/2024EKFC

**REGISTRATION IS \$45** 



February 16-17 in Morehead, KY



| 12:30 pm          | Registration Opens   |   |   |  |  |  |
|-------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| 1:00 – 2:30<br>pm | KY Farming Resources Track<br>KCARD, KDA, KSU, CFA, FSA, Grow<br>Appalachia, The Food Connection,<br>NRCS, Mountain Association<br>Amy Holbrook, Roaring Shoals<br>Wilder Farm | Small Ruminant Track Patrick Angel, Angel Acres Farm Lester Brashear, Brashear Heritage Farm Dr Jessie Lay, KSU Dr Ken Andries, Morehead St. Dr. Flint Harrellson, Morehead St. | Agroforestry Track David Cooke, Grow Appalachia Storey Slone, Grow Appalachia |  |  |  |
| 2:30 – 2:45<br>pm | Break  |   |   |  |  |  |
| 2:45 – 4:15<br>pm | KY Farming Resources Track<br>Continued  | Small Ruminant Track<br>Continued   | Agroforestry Track Continued  |  |  |  |
| 4:15 – 6:00<br>pm | Veteran Meetup<br>Spencer Guinn, KCARD   | Grower-Buyer Meetup<br>Heather Graham, The Food<br>Connection   | Resource Provider Networking  |  |  |  |
| 6:00 -7:00<br>pm  | Dinner, Awards, and Keynote Keynote Speaker: Candace Mullins, Grow Appalachia  |   |   |  |  |  |
| 7:00 - 9:00       | Networking and Entertainment   |   |   |  |  |  |



#### 2024 EASTERN KENTUCKY FARMER CONFERENCE

February 16-17 in Morehead, KY





Day 2: Saturday, February 17 **Breakfast and Registration Opens** 8:00 -9:00 am Speaker: Kimmie Ishmael, CFA Managing Stream Issues and Commercial Sales: What You High Tunnels for New and Climate Resilient Farm Design 10:15 am Need to Know **Prospective Growers** Storey Slone, Grow Appalachia Andee & Lindsey Stevens, Happy 10:45am Success and Challenges with Marketing Cut Flowers and Efficient Fruit & Veggie Poultry Sugarloaf Mountain Processing Mac Stone, Elmwood Stock Farm Ornamentals Alexis Sheffield, UK and Wild Roots Production Panel Jeff Howard, The Howard Farm 12:00pm Flower Farm Robert Doyle, Doyle/Botts Farm Maggie Wilder, Wolf Gap Gardens Mike Eldridge, Rocket Farm Tim Breeding, Rocket Farm Facilitator: Chris McKenzie, Grow Appalachia 12:00 -Speaker: Cowan BaeNaChi Troubleshooting Bees/Hive 1:15pm 1:15 -Intersection of Arts and **Berries and Orchard Threats** Agriculture at Farmers Markets 2:15pm Health Johnathon Larson, UK Amy Richardson, CFA and Forgotten Larry Young Foods Farm Marketing your Farm Business 2:45 -Wildlife Management and Equipped for Success -**Production Systems for** 3:45 pm Fencing Panel Amy Holbrook, Roaring Shoals Jann Knappage, Fox and Hen Farm Maggie Bowling, Old Homeplace Wes Mattox, KY Dept. of Fish & Efficient High Tunnels Facilitator: Chris McKenzie, Grow Wildlife Mushroom Growing 101 4:00 -Farm/Family Financial Seed Farming: Climate Resilience & Regional Varieties 5:00 pm Management

The Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment is an Equal Opportunity Organization with respect to education and employment and authorization to provide research, education information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity.

Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English.

Inquiries regarding compliance with Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Educational Amendments, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and other related matter should be directed to

Equal Opportunity Office, Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment, University of Kentucky, Room S-105, Agriculture Science Building, North Lexington, Kentucky 40546, the UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity, 13 Main Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-

US Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410.



The Owen Co. Conservation District is offering a Local Cost Share Program to any farmer who needs assistance with Pasture Liming, Livestock Watering Facilities, Heavy Use Area, or Pasture Renovation. If you are interested in applying for any of these practices you may complete an application at the District's office at 205 West Perry St, between hours of 8-4:30. Applications will be accepted March 1st through March 15th.



# BEGINNER BEEK EEPING PROGRAM



February 15, 2024

Carroll County Extension Office

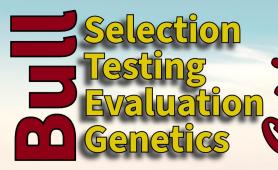
11 am

Please RSVP by February 12, 2024

502-732-7030









Bull Selection, Examination, & Testing March 15th 5:30pm

Guide to EPD's & Genomic Testing

March 23rd 8-12pm

Breeding Soundness Exams
\*By Appointment Only\*



Producers, Inc. 86 Bramblett Ln. Owenton KY 40359

To RSVP & Book A BSE Appointment Please Call 502-484-5703

Discounted Price On BSE For Participants Who Attend Both Education Classes





#### KY COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. EST

Hosted at the following Extension Offices: Boone, Breathitt, Breckinridge, Casey, Crittenden, Cumberland, Elliott, Fleming, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Jefferson, Letcher, Logan, Madison, Martin, Morgan, Nelson, Ohio, Owen, Perry, Russell, Taylor and Whitley counties

\$50 course fee and, if required, \$25 renewal fee

INFO: Beth Williams, 859-257-6230

#### **2024 Horses & Horsemen:**

Join us for the 17th annual

## PASTURES PLEASEII

Tuesday, March 5

#### Schedule:

5:30-Meal

6:00—How to Rescue a Pasture for Short Term Use, Dr. Jimmy Henning

6:30—Selecting Herbicides for Targeted Weed Control, Dr. Bill Witt

7:00-Not Just Triple 19 - Fertilizing Pastures Based on Need. Keenan Bishop



University of Kentucky.

Ag Equine Programs

Scan QR code to RSVP



or go to tinyurl.com/pasturesplease24

#### **Scott County Extension Office**

1130 Cincinnati Rd Georgetown, KY 40324 502-863-0984

Thank you to our sponsors:

Central Equipment Derby State Equipment LLC Hallway Feeds Kalambach-Tribute Feed McCauley's Feeds

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY TURFGRASS SCIENCE PROGRAM & KENTUCKY HORTICULTURE COUNCIL INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE

# 47th Annual Turf & Landscape Management Short Course

Feb. 20-22, 2024 Hardin County Extension Center Elizabethtown, KY

#### **TUESDAY**

Concurrent sessions:

Pesticide Certification

Course & Exam

• Commercial Lawn & Landscape

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

• Sports Turf

· Golf

\$55 registration fee if registered before Feb. 16 Scan to register



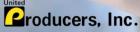


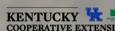
Questions: info@kyhortcouncil.org





Wednesday, February 21st 8:30-9:30 am **Before The Sale** 





Private Pesticide Applicator Training

> Do you purchase restricted use pesticides? If so, mark your calendar for one of the upcoming trainings. MUST RSVP. Call 502.484.5703

> > 2 PM February 23

February 29

9 AM

KENTUCKY K

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# Analyzing your horse's hay

Program by: Dr. Coleman

February 22, 2024 6:00 p.m.

Please RSVP by February 20, 2024 Call 502-732-7030 OR 502-484-5703

Owen County Extension Office 265 Ellis Rd. Owenton, KY 40359

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tatus and authorization to status and will not discriminasion, pregnancy, marital status ctivity.

# SHARED USE EQUIPMENT

#### **EXTENSION OFFICE**

Battery Powered Fence Staple Gun Available For 1 Week \$150 Refundable Deposit Staples Available For Purchase



BElectric 4-8 Comb, Honey Extractor, Electric Knife, & Bucket Available For 1 Week \$150 Refundable Deposit

#### **Hay Probe**

Available For 2 Weeks 6 Free Basic Samples A Year



Soil Compaction Meter Available For 2 Weeks

#### SOUTHERN STATES

7' & 10' Great Plains Seed Drill \$100 per day. Saturday & Sunday count as a day.



Lime Buggy \$100 per day, \$60 ½ day.

Saturday & Sunday count as a day.
-Lime \$25 per ton @ the store.
Or order your own lime from the quarry.
Fertilizer Buggies:

\$25 per load or up to 4 hours. \$50 pickup fee if buggy kept over 4 hours.

#### 300g Sprayer

\$100 per day.

-Customer must purchase tank cleaner and clean the sprayer before and after use.



OK Corral/Chute \$100 per day.







This training is required to use the KSU Mobile Processing Unit. The MPU can be used to process chickens, rabbits, some aquaculture species and other non-amenable species.

May 17, 2024

9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm

1525 Mills Lane Frankfort, KY 40601

Cost: \$75



REGISTER TO STEVE SKELTON (<u>STEVEN.SKELTON@KYSU.EDU</u>, 502.597.6103) OR MEGAN GOINS (<u>MEGAN.GOINS@KYSU.EDU</u>, 502-597.6528)















# February 2024

| 25   | 18   | 11  | 4    |           |
|--|--|---|------|-----------|
|  |  |   |      | Sunday    |
| 26   | Farmer Appreciation Breakfast 7AM-11AM Owen County Extension Office  | 12  | 5    | Monday    |
| Logger WebTV 9AM-4PM KY County Extension Offices   | 20 <b>47th Anr</b>   | 13  | 6    | Tuesday   |
| 28   | Brunch & Learn: EID Brunch & Learn: EID Tag Update 8:30 AM UPI 1  47th Annual Turf & Landscape Management Hardin County Extension Center | 14  | 7    | Wednesday |
| Private Pesticide Applicator Training 9 AM Owen County Extension Office  | alyzing your orses' Hay 6 PM ven County extension  | 15Third Thursday Thing 10 AM Harold R. Benson Research & Demonstration Farm Beginner Beekeeping Program 11AM Carroll County Extension Office  National Farm Machinery Show KY Expo Center | 1 8  | Thursday  |
| 1  | Private Pesticide Applicator Training 2 PM Owen County Extension Office  | 16  | 9    | Friday    |
| 2 Hunters Education 8AM-5PM Owen County Extension Office Regenerative Flower Farming Harold R. Benson & Demonstration Farm | 24   | 2024 Eastern KY Farmer Conference  Morehead, KY   | 3 10 | Saturday  |

County Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

Kendal Bowman



NONPROFIT ORG US POSTAGE PAID OWENTON, KY PERMIT #59 College of Agriculture, Food and Environment University of Kentucky, Owen County Cooperative Extension Service

Set Ellis Hwy

Owencounty



3 pounds new potatoes, sliced
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sliced green onions
1 8-ounce container plain Greek yogurt

½ teaspoon freshly ground pepper½ cup light blue cheese dressing½ cup crumbled blue cheese

Place potatoes and salt in a large saucepan and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer 7-12 minutes, until potatoes are tender. Drain and cool. In a large bowl, stir together the green onions, yogurt, pepper, blue cheese dressing and blue cheese crumbles. Add potatoes and gently

**stir** to coat. **Chill** for several hours and **serve**.

Yield: 8, 1/2 cup servings

**Nutritional Analysis:** 220 calories, 5 g fat, 2.5 g saturated fat, 20 mg cholesterol, 550 mg sodium, 33 g carbohydrate, 4 g fiber, 3 g sugars, 10 g protein.

